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EDUCATIONAL CHANGES, SOVIET INFLUENCE, AND
GUERRILLA STRONGHOLDS IN NORTHEAST CHINA

The following information has been taken from Chapters VI, VIII
and IX of the above-mentioned source.

Both schools and press in the Northeast are now thoroughly con-
trolled in the interests of the party, and Soviet influence is para-
mount. Many Soviet instructors are employed as teachers of Marxism-
Leninism. More hours are devoted each week to the teaching of mate-
rialism in the Northeast than required by the CCP.

Students from industry are employed in schools to report on the
activities of teachers and other students. Party and Youth Corps mem-
bership among students in higher educational institutions is stressed.

In the middle schools attempts are being made to change the teach-
ing personnel and revamp the curricula. Children of wealthy peasants
are ostracized by teachers and pupils until they drop out of schools.
Children in factories are kept at work and not encouraged to go to
school.

There are some 17 colleges and specialized schools in the North-
east. Many are mushroom growths since the liberation.

The press is controlled, and literature and the arts are employed
almost exclusively as propaganda media. Works of real literary value
are usually termed reactionary.

There are well over 500,000 Soviet citizens in the Northeast,
200,000 of whom are troops, the rest "specialists" and "advisers" or
farm and mine laborers. General Malenkov is directing the Chinese
forces' participation in Korea.

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Although there are still many groups there are some 27,000 anti-Communist guerrillas in the Northeast at present. They are deployed in six areas in groups of from 2,000 to 8,000 men. Some are poorly equipped, but there is a central command under Ma Shu-hsun. The forces represent KMT remnants and wealthy farmers who have fled their homes. As far as is known, these guerrilla forces have no connection with any outside group. 7

CCP CONTROL OVER NORTHEAST EDUCATION AND CULTURE

One of the weapons used against the KMT by the CCP was the demand that all factionalism be eliminated from the schools and that educational freedom be granted, together with independence of the press. Today, both schools and press under the CCP in the Northeast have become compliant instruments of policy. Praise of everything Russian and the advantages accruing to the Northeast because of its adjacency to the USSR are the main themes exploited, to the great disgust of the people, who may not, however, express their true sentiments.

Colleges and special schools in the Northeast have voluntarily added 40 to 50 percent to the time allotted by the CCP for China as a whole for the teaching of political science and dialectical and historical materialism so that 5 hours a week are devoted to these subjects and 6 hours to new people's democracy and the history of the modern Chinese revolution. The CCP now speaks of Northeast education as the model for the nation.

There are other developments in the Northeast that differ from those of the rest of the country. These consist, in a phrase, of the "three desirables" in universities and colleges, the "three reductions" in middle schools, and the "three undesirables" in primary schools.

The "three desirables" in colleges and universities are (1) more Soviet teachers, (2) more party schools among students, and (3) more special agents among students from the industrial field. After the liberation many higher educational institutions sprang up in the Northeast, and the Northeast Committee for Culture and Education engaged surplus teachers from the USSR and "cultural vagrants" left in Harbin to teach Marxism-Leninism in these schools, though they themselves have only a very sketchy knowledge of the theory.

Since the scholarships granted by the government are furnished almost exclusively to members of the Democratic Youth Corps, there has been a great rush into the corps by Northeast youth. Industrial staff members and workers' representatives who attend these schools are riding high and are employed by the party as special agents to report to party representatives on all the discussions and actions of students and teachers.

The "three reductions" of the middle school system are: (1) reduction in the number of old teachers, (2) reduction in the number of new students, and (3) reduction in old-style courses of study. There has been a serious drop in the standards of middle schools resulting from the dismissal of experienced teachers and the substitution of retired CCP soldiers, many of them retired from active service for health reasons. The old educational materials, eliminated because they were regarded by the party as dangerous, have not been replaced by anything of comparable educational value. Lists of revolutionary terminology and personalities make up the bulk of the new materials.

The main reason for the present shortage of students entering middle schools as compared with those entering college is that during the several years of military struggle in the Northeast, students of middle-school age entered General Lin Biao's military training schools.

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As for the "three undesirables" in the primary schools they are: (1) wealthy peasants' children, (2) vagrant children, and (3) children in industry.

Because of the promotion of the class struggle in the country and because the rural schools are largely controlled by rural cadres from the lower rural classes, teachers and pupils cast so many aspersions on children from wealthy peasant homes that the children refuse to go to school and go out to work in agriculture.

The so-called vagrant children are the former bootblacks, junk collectors, etc., who more or less ran wild on the streets. The CCP claims their presence in the schools would be a menace to pupils from ordinary homes until they had been processed in special schools to be set up for them. However, up to the present, no such schools have been established.

Children in industry are those in factories and some in farm enterprises whose labor in production is profitable for the authorities to exploit. Special classes have been organized for them in the factories, but these are a poor substitute for regular schooling.

An astonishing number of institutions of higher learning and specialized schools have been established. So-called national colleges and universities are National Northeast University and National Ch'ang-ch'un University. Institutions established under party auspices are Northeast Laborers' Political University Lu-hsun Liberal Arts College, and Northeast Institute of Political Administration. Those institutions closely affiliated with the CCP are the Institute of Pharmacy, Mukden Medical College, Mukden Agricultural Institute, Mukden Institute of Industrial Studies, Harbin Medical College, Harbin Industrial University, Harbin Agricultural Institute, Harbin National Language School, Changchun Medical College, Northeast University (at Ch'ang-ch'un), Dairen University, and Yen-p'ien University. These are all institutions for imparting slave-education to Northeast youth.

Privately operated publishing plants have disappeared in the Northeast. All newspapers and periodicals are controlled by the CCP and speak for the CCP. The Mukden branch of the Hsin-hua News Agency exercises strict control over international news; not even news from Hong Kong papers is released.

News concerning business, dissension, and unfavorable conditions may not be reported. A look at the papers makes it appear that the Northeast is a prosperous, peaceful paradise. The members of the press are selling their souls for a couple of hundred catties of millet. They deceive themselves and others in this way.

The various newspapers are as follows:

<u>Place of Publication</u>	<u>Name</u>
Mukden	Tung-pei Jih-pao Sheng-hu Pao
Harbin	Harbin Jih-pao Sung-chiang Jih-pao Ta-chung Jih-pao
Dairen	Lu-ta Jen-min Jih-pao Wen-i Pao
Antung	Liaotung Ta-chung Pao Antung Jih-pao

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Place of PublicationName

Ch'i-ch'i-na-erh

Nen-chiang Jih-pao
Ho-chiang Pao

Ch'eng-te

Ch'un-chung Jih-pao

Kirin City

Chi'lin Jih-pao

Chia-mu-ssu

Jen-min Jih-pao

Chin-chou

Liaosi Jih-pao

Wang-yeh-miao

Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao

Subscriptions to these newspapers are obtained by government pressure.

As for literature in the Northeast, since the leftist poet Hsiao Chun (1) [numbers in parentheses refer to appended characters] was accused of rightist tendencies and paid the extreme penalty there is no outstanding literature left. What writers there are prostitute their powers to the party line. Any literature of real worth is likely to be regarded as reactionary.

The drama is flourishing. There are over 70 dramatic organizations in the Northeast. Their productions are largely concerned with the class struggle.

Such plays as "The Grey-Faired Woman," "Liu Hu-lan," and "The Song of the Red Flag" have been popular. They have recently lost their propaganda value among those truly conversant with actual rural living conditions. Since the beginning of the Korean conflict, theatrical troupes have all been busy presenting "[Drive] The American Devils Into the Sea" and "The Blood-Red Yalu River."

In the motion picture field Soviet films reign supreme. A few Hollywood films come in, but only for study by Soviet specialists. The Northeast Film Company's productive capacity is limited by lack of materials and equipment.

Although the Northeast is one of the places where the Yang-ko dance originated, there is at present a great decline in its popularity. The main reason seems to be the criticism leveled at it by Soviet members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association at the Harbin convention of the association. They said it carried too many racial overtones, was too much behind the times, and had no artistic value whatsoever. Old-style Chinese theaters have begun to open up again in various cities, and progressive revolutionary leaders are studying Soviet theatrical patterns.

SOVIET INFILTRATION AND RULE IN THE NORTHEAST

Soviet infiltration into the Northeast has been on a more subtle plane than was that of the Japanese. The Japanese brought their people into Manchuria under a program of so-called "relocation of population." The Russians infiltrate under the labels of "specialists" and "advisers."

These specialists and advisers are found in every political, military and economic organization in the Northeast. The famous military adviser Malenkov is now directing the Chinese forces' participation in the Korean action.

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The actual director of every railway and factory is a Russian. All activities are controlled by the "technicians" and advisers. It is perfectly proper to say that the Northeast authorities are the running dogs of the Russians. The Russians in the Northeast receive from ten to 100 times the wages Chinese receive. Foreign-style tailor shops, scarce goods stores, and sellers of antiques and rare books are supported by these Russians. There are no longer any poverty-stricken blanket-peddling white Russians to be seen. A common saying in the Northeast now is "Starve the Chinese to fatten the Russians."

Russians are at present distributed in the Northeast approximately as follows:

<u>Locality</u>	<u>No of Russians</u>
Harbin	200,000
Chia-mu-ssu	35,000 (Engaged in airforce training, railway service, mine and collective farm services)
Mu-tan-chiang	10,000 (Engaged in railway, political, educational, mining, and agricultural service)
Tsitsihar	11,000 (same as above)
Pei-an area	25,000 (Engaged in gold mining)
Hailar area	15,000 (Over one half engaged by the Inner Mongolian government; 5,000 are farmers, 1,000 are connected with the Chinese Ch'ang-ch'un Railway)
Yung-chi (Kirin)	50,000 (Most of them are lumbermen; 4,500 operate the railways out of the forests; 3,000 are employed on the Hsiao-feng-mnn hydroelectric project)
Liao-pei area	60,000 (Except for a comparatively small number of specialists engaged in railway, government, and economic services, the bulk are agriculturists producing food for Stalin).
Mukden	10,000 (Government "specialists" and "advisers")
An-shan	2,000 (An-shan steelworks)
Huang-ku-t'un /suburb of Mukden/ railway shops and Fu-shun coal mines	3,500
Main railway lines out of Mukden	15,000
Antung area	130,000 (Of these, 100,000 are Soviet troops disposed along the Yalu River banks, the remainder are civilians employed on railways, in mines, agriculture, etc.)

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LocalityNo of Russians

Dairen-Port Arthur

Unknown

Various points south of Mukden

100,000 (Soviet troops)

The total of all the Russians listed above runs well over 500,000, over one percent of the total population of the Northeast. Moreover, they are largely a ruling class.

(A number of the Russian troops withdrawn from North Korea were sent into China proper.)

From the above it can readily be seen what price the CCP paid for its revolution in the Northeast, what the Soviet policy toward China is, and what the people of the Northeast are suffering.

27,000 GUERRILLAS IN NORTHEAST STRONG POINTS

Although the CCP in the Northeast does not recognize the existence of any anti-Communist forces at present, it is a fact that such forces do exist.

They stem mainly from three sources: (1) remnants of the 12th and 71st KMT armies, which constitute the main force; (2) remnants of the KMT Security Forces taken over by the Chinese Communist Forces and later discharged; and (3) bold-spirited members of landlord and wealthy farmer families deprived of their lands, who have retired to the mountains and organized anti-Communist units.

CCP authorities in the Northeast have adopted a system of sealing off the mountain strongholds of these anti-Communist groups which has compelled the latter to be very self-reliant and self-sufficient. In spite of this sealing off the various units are able to maintain liaison and act under a central command headed by one Ma Shu-shun. The actual origin of this leader is obscure. Some say he is from the old army of Ma Chan-shan, others that he is KMT cadreman.

Under his command are six guerrilla strongholds that give the CCP authorities cause for concern. They are as follows:

1. The strongest unit is in Liaosi Province. It comprises about 4,000 men under the leadership of Ch'en. (2) They are located in the P'an-shan (3), T'ai-an (4), and I Hsien (5) areas.

2. In the Ch'ao-yang (6) area there are 3,000 men under the command of Chu (7). They are in the mountains around Fou-hsin (8), Ch'ao-yang, and Hei-shan (9). They frequently employ infiltration tactics and surround [units of] the Chinese Communist Forces.

3. There are 5,000 men under the command of Ho (10) in the Chuang-ho (11), Hsiu-yen (12) and Hu-shan (13) area. Since this is mountainous territory, food supplies are short. However, the men are on good terms with the peasants and enjoy marked assistance from them. This area is at once a very hazardous and most promising area for anti-Communist activity.

4. In the Liao-yang (14), Hai-ch'eng (15), Ta-shih-ch'iao (16) triangle there are approximately 2,000 guerrillas under the leadership of T'an (17). This area, being both mountainous and level affords ample supplies, but poses a relatively greater threat from the Chinese Communist Forces.

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5. In Sungkiang province nearly 5,000 men under the command of Wu (18) are disposed in the Chu-chiang, Wei-ho (19), I-mien-po (20), and Wu-chang (21) areas. In this area food supplies are ample, and the terrain fortuitous for a war of attrition, but because of the difficulty of securing munitions heavy engagements must be avoided.

6. About 8,000 guerrillas are located in the Ch'ang-pai mountain area under the command of Yin (22). This is the most important area for armed partisan activity in the Northeast and attracts the largest interest from the Chinese Communists. However, the partisans here find plenty of cover and are abundantly supplied with good equipment. Because of these factors and the difficulty of the rugged mountainous terrain, the Chinese Communist Forces have great difficulty in making contact with any of the main guerrilla forces.

This incomplete sketch of the underground armed partisan movement in the Northeast by no means indicates a ten thousandth of the difficulties and hardships they face. According to the writer's knowledge they have never had contact with Taiwan or any other outside group. They may be called a modern miracle. When the time comes for the general drive for the recovery of the mainland they will exert an important influence on the total result.

CHARACTERS

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. 蕭 軍 | 12. 岫 岩 |
| 2. 陳 | 13. 孤 山 |
| 3. 盤 山 | 14. 遼 陽 |
| 4. 台 安 | 15. 海 城 |
| 5. 義 縣 | 16. 大 石 橋 |
| 6. 朝 陽 | 17. 錦 |
| 7. 朱 | 18. 吳 |
| 8. 阜 新 | 19. 葦 河 |
| 9. 黑 山 | 20. 一 面 坡 |
| 10. 何 | 21. 五 常 |
| 11. 莊 河 | 22. 尹 |

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